

### DANGER OF DISEASE

#### Leprosy and Bubonic Germs Lurk in Hair Factories.

Many Children and Young Girls Exposed, Says Dr. Charles Graham Rogers, State Medical Examiner of State of New York.

New York.—That danger of leprosy and bubonic plague lurks in "rats" and "puffs" and that there are many children and young girls in this city and state who work in factories under conditions almost certain to cause painful and even fatal diseases, were assertions made by Dr. Charles Rogers, medical examiner of the state department of labor, at the continuation of the hearing of the factory investigation commission.

In the course of his examination by Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the commission, Dr. Rogers was asked about factories in which white phosphorous matches are made.

"There are two of these factories in this state," he answered. "One is in Brooklyn and the other is in Oswego. Beyond question there are the most dangerous factories in the state. There is very great danger to employes who handle the matches and work over the phosphorous paste. The chief menace is a rotting away of the bones, particularly the jaw bone, due to the action of the white phosphorous.

"Many women and children work in these two factories and in my opinion their employment should be prohibited. Although our present law says that children may do nothing in such places but pack the boxes, I am quite sure that they sort the matches. This exposes them to as much danger as threatens the grown men.

Children, he said, should not be allowed to work in calico print works, in pearl button factories, in gas mantle works, in potteries or in chemical factories of any sort. In one pearl button factory on Long Island, he testified, he found 100 boys and girls under the age of 16.

"Every worker that I examined in this place I found to be suffering with laryngitis or bronchitis," he said.

In factories where gas mantles are made, he went on, he had frequently found boys and girls in a state of intoxication due to inhaling the alcohol fumes arising from the collodion used in the making of the mantles. In some of the places, he said, wood alcohol was used.

"The inhalation of the fumes of this poison," he said, "causes total blindness in time, completely and permanently destroying the optic nerves."

Germs abound in the human hair factories in this city, Dr. Rogers testified, and he had found all kinds of bacteria, including what he firmly believed to be germs of bubonic plague. Workers in human hair, he said, were exposed to danger of tuberculosis, chronic gastritis, intestinal diseases and abscesses of the stomach. From 80 to 90 per cent of the employes in human hair factories are growing girls, he said.

"If a woman with an abrasion or a cut on her scalp were to wear one of these puffs," he continued, "it happened that the article contained any of the germs I have mentioned, serious results would almost certainly follow.

"One medical man recently told me of a case of leprosy of a young girl in a nearby city caused by wearing an infected puff or rat."

The danger to employes in these factories, he asserted, lay in the fact that the workers swallowed quantities of fine, small hairs. Pus producing germs on these hairs, he explained, caused abscesses of the stomach if there was an abrasion of the stomach lining.

This evil, he declared, could be remedied at small cost by the installation of an exhaust ventilating system. The law at present makes it impossible to remedy the condition, he said, and added his belief that children should be prohibited from working in hair factories.

The only other witness was William F. Tibbs, a deputy inspector, who testified regarding a candy factory in this city where the conditions were, in his language, "dirty," and in that of Mr. Elkus, who seemed to be familiar with the premises, "filthy."

### PLANNING TO CHECK BABIES

#### Western Railroad Aims to Establish Nurseries on All Trains With All Comforts of Home.

San Francisco.—Attention, mamas and papas!

If this legend, "Check Your Baby," jures your glance when you enter a passenger station don't pinch yourself to see if you are dreaming.

Just take the baby over to the white-garbed nurse that smiles at you from the portal of the spotless nursery under the alighting legend, get your check and enjoy yourself while baby is having the time of its life before train time.

Or, if you are tired, you mothers, that same nurse will lead you to a comfortable couch, where you may enjoy a blessed nap.

The idea of a special room is now being tried out by the Southern Pacific at Sacramento. If the experience proves successful the rooms will probably be established at all the larger stations. It is the aim of the company to equip the rooms with all the comforts of a home.

### TEACHING BOYS HOW TO COOK

#### London Lads Meant for Sea Also Taught How to Swim—Compare Very Favorably With Girls.

London.—To undress in deep water, swim back to land grasping clothes in the teeth and boots in the hands; this is a compulsory subject for boys attending the Essex county school at Tollesbury.

Pupils have also to learn jam-making and plain cooking.

The object of this strange curriculum is that Tollesbury is a yachting center, and nearly all the boys are destined to spend their lives aboard yachts.

"It is to fit them for sea life," said Mr. J. H. Jackson, the headmaster of Tollesbury school, "that the boys are taught these things."

"Those who are taught cooking are those who will earn their living upon the water, either as yacht cooks or stewards. They learn to fry bacon, cook steaks, potatoes, puddings, cakes, bake bread and make jam.

"The boys' efforts compare very favorably with those of girl cooks.

"Eighteen boys, whose ages range from 12 to 14, are being taught cooking. They have one lesson of two and a half hours each week.

"We teach all the boys in the school to swim in Marine lake, an open-air swimming bath, three times a week.

"The boys are taught to swim out for thirty yards into deep water, float on their backs and undress. Fifteen of the boys are sufficiently advanced to do that.

"Then we teach the pupils also to dive and swim for long distances under water.

"Out of 130 boys, sixty—all over 8 years old—can swim. Their first lessons in swimming movements are given in school, lying across the desks. Thus, when a boy gets down into the water all he has to learn is not to be afraid.

"Every boy in the school of over 8 is also taught the rudiments of navigation."

### WIDOWS ARE IN BIG DEMAND

#### New Yorkers Discover That There is Epidemic of Romances in Marriages and Elopements.

Patchogue, L. I.—Throughout Long Island there appears to be a veritable epidemic of romantic marriages and elopements. These episodes having been truthfully reported by local correspondents of the metropolitan newspapers seem to have spread beyond the zone of the greater city, for Rev. Ira W. Henderson, pastor of the local Methodist church, received the following rather startling communication a day or so ago:

"Rev. I. W. Henderson, Patchogue, L. I.—Dear Sir: The enclosed clipping, from a Springfield (Ill.) newspaper, caught my eye. I presume you know the young widows. If you do, and one of them has brown hair and eyes, age about thirty to thirty-five, and say about 125 pounds weight, without incumbrance, you can tell her or them to be wise and contented and look to the west to furnish the full address to the writer hereof.

"I cannot, of course, divulge any names for fear this might be printed, but I can furnish the name of a man, a thorough gentleman, in business and doing well, who wishes to meet just such a woman as I have described. Further information and references will be given in confidence, and this letter must be treated so, too. Should either of them wish more details tell them to write to postoffice box 111, Hurst, Ill."

The clipping in question referred to the marriage of Mrs. Emily Robbins, seventy, and Homer E. Raynor, fifty-two years. The story, beyond stating the facts of the wedding, goes further in saying that six young widows of the village who witnessed the ceremony were dreadfully put out because the elderly widow had been chosen by the middle-aged bridegroom.

### HOGS IN FIGHT FOR APPLES

#### Missouri Farmer is Compelled to Pen His Animals Up So They Can Sleep and Not Waste Away.

St. Louis.—Here is the season's prize fruit story. It was told in Edwardsville the other day by Rev. F. J. Buschmann, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical church. Circuit Judge Louis Bernreuter had been helping the minister to prepare cauldrons of apple butter for the winter, and the pastor declared that the apple crop was exceptional.

"Teaches, too, for that matter," continued the minister. "Why, do you know, one of my church members living at the foot of the bluffs has had to pen up his hogs at night so that they could get some sleep and not waste away."

"They eat apples all day long and at night when they can no longer see them they bear a big apple drop to the ground with a whack and immediately the whole drove scurries to get it. Their owner tells me they were actually wearing away more flesh in this continued pursuit than they put on; and he therefore had to confine them at night."

Jack Rabbit is Hoodoo.

Dallas, Ore.—Fred Auer, a prominent farmer living near Rickerall, Folk county, accidentally shot himself while driving some cattle from Rickerall to Dallas. A jack rabbit ran across the road and Auer reached for his revolver in his hip pocket. The hammer caught on his chaps and one shell exploded, the bullet entering his side.

### TEST BIGGEST GUNS

#### Broadside Breaks Dishes and Wrecks Deck Boat.

Trial of 13 1/2-Inch Piece of New Superdreadnought Orion Marks New Stage in Art of War—Most Powerful Warship Afloat.

Fortsouth.—The trial of the 13 1/2-inch guns of the new superdreadnought Orion marks a new stage in the art of war. They are the largest guns ever fired at sea. There was much interest in the question of how the ship would stand the shock.

The concussion when the ten big guns were fired at the same instant broke many small articles on the ship, but did no damage to the hull.

The Orion is now the most powerful warship afloat, but will not remain long with that distinction. The United States is building two ships of entirely similar construction, which are to carry 14-inch guns instead of 13 1/2.

The test firing of the Orion took place off Owens lights. All the ten big guns are, for the first time in a dreadnought, placed on the center line, to secure a full broadside fire, and even the inner guns have an angle of fire of 110 degrees. First with half-charges and then with full charges of common and armor piercing shell each gun was fired singly, and the mountings, which are nearly half as heavy again as those of the 12-inch ordnance, developed no defects.

The supreme test, however, was the firing of all ten big guns on the beam with full charges. The seamen and marine gunners and every person on deck or the upper works had their ears covered in with wool padded leather flaps. The guns were fired simultaneously by pressing a trigger of a new patent appliance connected with the range finders, and operated from the solitary tripod mast and in electrical connection with each gun.

The 13 1/2-inch gun fires a shell of 1,250 pounds—an enormous increase upon the 850 pounds of the 12-inch gun—and the force of the discharge, 70,000 foot tons, would be sufficient to drive the shell at the maximum elevation from Dover to Calais. The shells, however, were allowed to drop into the sea in shallow waters near Selay Bill. The force developed by the combined explosion would be sufficient, it is calculated, to raise thirty Orions a foot.

It shook violently from stem to stern, and yet the persons who were least affected were the gun crew. They scarcely heard the explosion, and all they saw was the recoil of the gun through the six feet of space in the barbettes, which happened like a lightning flash. The huge wire-wound steel tube, weighing 76 tons, returned to its firing position with equal velocity under the influence of great springs, whose work was controlled by pistons with ports working in oil cylinders.

Below deck all loose crockery and pieces of lighter furniture had been stowed away and they rattled ominously and dozens of plates, cups and saucers, etc., were smashed by the force of the concussion, which was even sufficient to burst open the tin of syrup in the canteen. The hull itself withstood the shock well, and showed no signs of damage.

The thick glass of dozens of skylights and port holes was splintered, though the skylights were protected by armored plates fastened down tightly with butterfly screws. The most amazing damage of all was that, under the force of the concussion, chiefly from the central barbettes, the bottom of a boat fell clean out.

The decks were practically undamaged. The area over which the flashes passed was specially thickened with armored steel to resist the tendency to buckle under the plunging shock of the discharge of hundreds of pounds of cordite, and the injury done was merely superficial.

The force of the concussion was so tremendous that the windows of the houses at Southsea, over 12 miles distant, were heavily shaken in their frames.

### KNEE BREECHES ARE COMING

#### Parisian Sartorial Expert Advocates Ruffled Lace Shirts and Buckles—Also Silk Hose.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Knee breeches, silk hose and ruffled lace shirts are things that men are coming to in their wearing apparel within the next ten years, according to Louis Bourque, gentleman of leisure and sartorial expert of Paris, who arrived here the other day on a holiday jaunt around the world.

The men are wearing very narrow trousers. They are getting more narrow all the time and it will be but a few years before they will wear the same styles that were in vogue during the days of the last Louis of France, or during Colonial times in the United States, he said.

"How much more handsome is the man who can display a good figure in knee breeches than he who wears the present ordinary looking garments, which do not show at all the form as the Creator made it. How much better it would be to see a man dressed in a fine silk shirt prettily trimmed in old lace and silk hose and shoes with buckles would be much more pleasant than our loosely tied and slovenly appearing string shoes or buttoned shoes with half the buttons off."

### MISER'S FORTUNE IS FOUND

#### Money Discovered in Many Odd Places—Disliked His Relatives and Lived in Oklahoma.

Carrier, Okla.—To find a fortune in gold and currency hidden in strange and improbable places in his own home was the experience of Gerhart Thielien, a German farmer living near here. This money, amounting to \$11,000.00, had been hoarded by C. F. Schultze, an eccentric recluse, who had made his home with Thielien a number of years. Thielien believed Schultze probably was worth \$1,000 or \$2,000, but had no idea of its whereabouts. The money was found when Schultze died of pneumonia several days ago.

Schultze formerly lived in Texas, where he has relatives who now have fallen heir to his fortune. Schultze disliked his kinsmen, and in Texas he boarded with Thielien's mother-in-law. When the Thieliens moved to Carrier, Schultze followed and lived with them, paying them \$4 a month, always in cash. He occupied a single room, in which he admitted no one.

When the boarder died Thielien went to Enid and asked how he should proceed in caring for the small personal estate that had been left by the old man. Thielien was appointed administrator. During his lifetime Schultze had told Thielien he should be his heir, but no will so far as known ever was executed. Thielien upon returning home refused to enter and search the old man's room unless accompanied by neighbors. E. M. Spade and J. P. Gligoux helped Thielien explore the room.

Almost at the first step gold and currency began tumbling and rattling from hidden places. There was money wrapped up in socks, stored in secret drawers, and in old clothing. Thousands of dollars in \$20 and \$50 gold certificates were the core of big bundles of old German yarn socks.

In an old vest which Schultze made himself was found \$5,300 in \$20 bills. The money had been sewed in the lining of the vest which Schultze had worn for years. In another vest was \$1,910, and in an old billbook was \$60 in bills and \$1.05 in silver. The vests had been stuffed away in bureau drawers barred by intricate combination locks.

In the false bottom of a chest made by Schultze was \$4,200 in \$20 gold pieces. Elsewhere in odd places was \$2,000 in notes.

Thielien deposited the fortune in a bank at Carrier and will hold it for the lawful heirs.

### SOCIETY GIRL PLAYS DIVER

#### Michigan Maiden, Weighted With 200 Pounds of Iron, Spends Half Hour in Lake Superior.

Marquette, Mich.—Having donned a diver's suit and spent half an hour the other day exploring the depths of Lake Superior, Miss Gladys Jenney, daughter of R. H. Jenney, a lumberman of this city, is believed to be the first woman in the Lake Superior country to visit the fishes in their native habitat.

Miss Jenney, as well as other Marquette society women, have watched with interest the divers who are laying a waterworks intake here. She surprised her friends by accepting a challenge to make a submarine excursion.

After donning the diving suit she was weighted with 200 pounds of iron and under the supervision of the contractor was lowered six feet beneath the surface of the water.

When some time had elapsed the men above became uneasy and pulled Miss Jenney to the surface, although she had not given the signal to be raised. She so strenuously objected to having her submarine expedition interrupted that she was permitted to return and complete her observations.

"It was the most interesting experience of my life," said Miss Jenney tonight, "and I shall again delve into the depths of Lake Superior at the first opportunity. I would rather explore the mysteries of the sea than ride in an airship."

### LOVE PASSION IN DECADENCE

#### Amalia Guglielminetti Starts Controversy by Asserting Man is Mere Animal, Incapable of Love.

Rome.—Amalia Guglielminetti, poetess, novelist and journalist, one of the most fascinating of Italy's daughters, has declared boldly that man has lost the power of loving, and that the passion of love is in decadence.

She wants to revive the age of minstrelsy and chivalry, when loveless poets thought nothing of sacrificing life to their ideal, and when knights fought for their dainties without any regard to marriage portions or family expectations.

She says that today love in its highest sense is practically dead; that man is little better than a mere animal; that woman on her side does little to fan the immortal flame, but thinks more of her frocks and her freedom. Hence the increase in divorce and the gradual disgust of man for the married state.

Of course, Signora Guglielminetti's views do not find general favor, and have provoked an animated press controversy, in which her opponents laugh her views to scorn and pronounce her a crank.

She has gone to Turin to be the guest of the Duchess of Aosta, a sister of the Duke of Orleans and a Bourbon princess, who prides herself on her patronage of the arts.

### WINE AIDS CHICKENS

#### Astonishing Result Follows a French Experiment.

Glass of Vin Ordinaire Daily Proves Great Help to Producing and Benefit to Quality—Kind of Liquor is Not Mentioned.

Paris.—It would be gliding thrice-refined gold to sing the praises of wine in France, but the experiments conducted by M. Joubert, professor of agriculture at Fontainebleau, will cause the poultry keepers of this country to chant anew the virtues of the national beverage.

M. Joubert, as becomes one holding his office, is greatly concerned at the falling off in the production of eggs in France, especially during the winter months.

Whether it is that the hens have grown lazy or the early hours they keep in the cold prevents proper attention to business, the fact remains that the number of eggs laid by French hens has declined in recent years, and there is, in consequence, a growing importation of foreign produce.

M. Joubert set himself to remedy this condition of affairs, and he seems to have been successful. Last October he selected a dozen young hens and divided them into two indiscriminate lots of six each. Both were fed on exactly the same diet, but to the feed of one half-dozen there was added a daily ration of a glass of wine per head.

The results were surprising. From the hens which got no wine M. Joubert had in October four eggs, in November one and in December none, and in January 22.

The fowls which drank their glass of wine daily responded notably to the stimulant. In October they produced 28 eggs, in November 57, in December 44 and in January 46, so that the toppers showed an excess of production over the teetotalers of 148 eggs.

M. Joubert, unfortunately, does not say in his report what sort of wine he employed in his experiments. If he used the best champagne, the cost would exceed the profit; but if the stimulant was the vin ordinaire of the country, which can be bought wholesale for about three half-pence a quart, a new and important field of consumption for that article will be opened up, greatly to the relief of the wine growers, who have complained in recent years of the decline in the sale of their produce.

The administration of wine is said to have not only increased the output of eggs, but also to have greatly improved their quality, a fact which will prove somewhat disconcerting to the temperance advocates.

### HATS THAT BUTTON IN BACK

#### Ladies of Cedar Grove, N. J., Are Much Upset by Their Own Unanimity—Latest Fad.

Caldwell, N. J.—Hats which button in the back are the latest fad in woman's headwear in Cedar Grove, near Caldwell. The style was introduced by George Henry Smith, better known as Farmer Smith, who ordered the town milliner, Miss Flitterby, of Love Lane, to build a hat in a special model of his own design for his wife. Miss Flitterby thought so much of the new model that she told other customers about it.

The result was that at least half of the women of Cedar Grove ordered Miss Flitterby to make them hats of the same general model but with various changes to suit individual tastes. Every woman who ordered a new head covering supposed she and Mrs. Smith would be the only ones to introduce the new style.

All Saints' church was crowded the other Sunday morning, and practically every woman who attended the service wore a new hat. The head coverings worn were of all shapes, colors and styles of trimming, but in one point they were strikingly similar. Each hat instead of being attached to the head by a combination of long dagners, was held in place by three large buttons on the back.

Miss Flitterby did not go to church to review her creations collectively, which, under the circumstances, was probably the wisest thing for her to do.

### PRINCE SEEKS A PHONE GIRL

#### Scion of Famous French Family Crosses Ocean to Woo Young Californian Who Repulses Him.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Prince Eugene Arlemere Dubois, scion of one of the most famous families of France, is coming to Los Angeles to press his suit for the hand of Miss Michelle Legrand, the pretty telephone operator at the Bayward hotel, whom he met while she was visiting her aunt in Paris. Despite his avowed determination to win her, Miss Legrand says the visit of the prince will avail him nothing, as she has no use for foreign noblemen, and is quite convinced that this one would not make her a good husband.

Miss Legrand is a niece of Miss Nattie Legrand of Paris, who is very wealthy. She met Prince Dubois while at her home and she showed her much attention while she was in Paris. Since her return he has bombarded her with cablegrams.

### KING ABDICATES HIS POST

#### Ex-Cabin Boy, Ruler of Wa-Ki-Kuku Tribe, Retires to More Simple Life in English Metropolis.

London.—The abdicated king of the Wa-Ki-Kuku, a tribe of fierce, treacherous East African savages, has come to London and a strange tale he has to tell of his three years' reign.

He is not, as one might suppose, a big painted and befeathered thick-lipped black warrior, with a name that no white man could pronounce, but a short, quiet-spoken Yorkshire man, named John Boyes.

Boyes started life as a cabin boy and cook on board a North Sea fishing smack, but, passing that over, he said:

"It was to get cereals from the Ki-Kuku country that I first made an expedition into the country that I was destined to rule for three years.

"I got what I came for and promised to come back, which I did, this time with the intention of staying."

He started by drilling the native warriors and making good soldiers of them, taking care that he had a good bodyguard for himself and instilling well into their minds that it was impossible to kill a white man.

Some of the other methods employed in winning the kingship of the savages and their tract of 4,000 square miles were:

"I made them think I could drink boiling water by taking drinks of effervescent powder. I became a 'blood brother' with various chiefs, and all 'blood brothers' are friends. I had a gramophone, which was supposed to be some awful invention of the white man by which some spirit was in a box and compelled to do its master's bidding. I instituted the custom of intertribal war dances every ten days, friendly tribes being invited to our quarters."

He seems to have owed his power over one tribe in the first place to a magical clock, which gained for itself the reputation of being a rain maker. But it brought trouble. When they looked to him for the rain that did not come they sought to murder him. But the providential capture of their chief saved his life. Then the longed-for rain came and all were firmly persuaded that he was responsible for it. Then Mr. Boyes quit.

### ROMANCE OF CHESTER WOMAN

#### Her Missing Son is Heir to Estate of Heroine Mother's Uncle—Disappeared Many Years Ago.

Chester, Pa.—Mrs. F. Canavan of Twenty-second street and Edgmont avenue, this city, is looking for Harry Long, a former resident of Chester, who left here several years ago, and whose present whereabouts are unknown. Mrs. Canavan says the mother of the missing man died about five years ago, leaving two sons, John and Harry. Since then a wealthy uncle died, bequeathing her a legacy of \$40,000. The money is being held in trust by the administrators, who will not give John Long, who resides in this city, his share until he can show a record of his brother, dead or alive.

Mrs. Long was a native of Petersburg, Va. While out riding one day during the War of the Rebellion she stopped her horse near a barn for water. She heard voices from the barn, and from fragments of the conversation she learned that the speakers were plotting to destroy Petersburg by flame. She rode at breakneck speed to the Union camp, and with tears in her eyes petitioned a young lieutenant, named Samuel Long, of this city, to send a force of his men to interfere with the bushwhackers and save her parents and home. Lieutenant Long granted her request, and the young woman, with the Union officer, led the men back to the barn and routed the plotters.

Lieutenant Long became greatly attached to the fair southern lass. Her parents, however, would not consent to the match on account of Long being a northerner. Finally she decided to marry Long without her parents' consent.

### PRISONERS ACT AS GUARDS

#### Men in Seattle Jail Go to Court All Alone and Return After Adjudgment is Ordered.

Seattle, Wash.—Hearing of the cut in the appropriation for his office, as made by the county commissioners, and realizing that he must continue to be short of deputy sheriffs, Sheriff Robert T. Hodge has adopted the expedient of sending prisoners to attend court unaccompanied by deputies and on their parole to return.

The other day the sheriff sent John W. Dalton, charged with abduction, down to Justice R. R. George's court on parole, and he reported his arrival at court by telephone and later asked for permission to take dinner downtown.

"No, you come to the jail for dinner, we'll fix you up a warm bite," said the sheriff. Dalton was back in jail in seven minutes after he telephoned.

### Record at Piano.

Bethlehem, Pa.—The world's record for "long-distance" piano playing was taken from Charles Wright of Battle Creek, Mich., a few days ago when Harry A. Bennett of Boston beat the record by one hour and three seconds, then almost collapsed from exhaustion. The former record was 27 hours and 45 minutes.

Bennet performed in a local store window and kept both hands going continuously.